

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

A COOKING APPARATUS EQUIPPED WITH WEIGHT MEASURING DEVICE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims the benefit of Korean Application No. 2003-36434, filed June 07, 2003, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates to a cooking apparatus equipped with a weight measuring device and, more particularly, to a mounting structure of a weight sensor of a cooking apparatus that accurately measures a weight of food, and determines an appropriate cooking time using the measured weight of the food.

2. Description of the Related Art

[0003] In an automatic cooking apparatus, such as a gas oven, an electrical oven, or a microwave oven, food is automatically cooked according to a control method provided to the apparatus. Efficient use of the automatic cooking apparatus requires entry of information regarding the food, such as the kind of food or the amount of food, into the cooking apparatus in order to automatically cook the food with an appropriate amount of heating over an appropriate cooking time.

[0004] The information regarding the food is provided by a user through an input unit of the automatic cooking apparatus. As described above, when the information regarding the food is manually input by the user, the user needs to use a separate weight measuring device to accurately measure the amount of food that requires cooking. If the user roughly estimates the amount of food and enters the roughly estimated amount of food into the automatic cooking apparatus that is not equipped with the separate weight measuring device, a discrepancy between the actual amount of food and the entered amount of food may occur resulting in an

error. Due to the error, a control unit of the automatic cooking apparatus may not determine the appropriate cooking time and the appropriate amount of heating required to cook the food, thus, resulting in a reduced cooking quality.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] Accordingly, it is an aspect of the present invention to provide a cooking apparatus, in which a mounting structure of a weight sensor to accurately and automatically measure a weight of food is improved, thereby, preventing the weight sensor from being contaminated by the food.

[0006] Additional aspects and advantages of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows and, in part, will be obvious from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention.

[0007] The foregoing and/or other aspects and advantages of the present invention are achieved by providing a cooking apparatus including a cooking cavity provided with a lever passing hole in an outer bottom surface of the cooking cavity, a weight sensor disposed under the cooking cavity, and a lever positioned between the weight sensor and the lever passing hole so that the lever is pushed by food placed in the cooking cavity and transmits pressure to the weight sensor through a lever action.

[0008] The foregoing and/or other aspects and advantages of the present invention are achieved by providing a cooking apparatus including a cooking cavity provided with rollers that are brought into rolling contact with a tray, which holds food and is rotatable, and a bottom surface of the cooking cavity to be rotated together with the tray when the tray is rotated, a weight sensor positioned under the cooking cavity, and a lever positioned between the weight sensor and a position of a track of the rollers to transmit pressure applied by the rollers to the weight sensor through a lever action.

[0009] The foregoing and/or other aspects and advantages of the present invention are achieved by providing a cooking apparatus including a cooking cavity provided with at least one positioning elements formed on an outer bottom surface of the cooking cavity, a weight sensor adapted to generate an electrical signal corresponding to a weight of food placed in the cooking cavity, a sensor housing positioned under the cooking cavity to accommodate the weight sensor, a mounting position of the sensor housing being determined by the positioning elements, and a bracket adapted to fix the sensor housing, whose mounting position is

determined, on the outer bottom surface of the cooking cavity.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] The above and/or other aspects and advantages of the invention will become apparent, and more readily appreciated from the following description of the preferred embodiments, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings of which:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a microwave oven, according to an aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram to show a control system of the microwave oven of FIG. 1, according to an aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view to show a mounting structure of a weight measuring device provided to the microwave oven of FIG. 1, according to another aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is an exploded perspective view of the weight measuring device provided to the microwave oven shown in FIG. 3 according to an aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a side sectional view to show the weight measuring device of the microwave oven, shown in FIG. 3, according to an aspect of the present invention; and

FIG. 6 is another side sectional view to show the weight measuring device of the microwave oven shown in FIG. 3, according to an aspect of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0011] Reference will now be made in detail to the present preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout.

[0012] Hereinafter, a cooking apparatus will be described with reference to FIGs. 1 through 6, according to various aspects of the present invention. FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a microwave oven, according to an aspect of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 1, within a cooking cavity 102 of a microwave oven 100 of the present invention, a tray 110 is provided to allow food to be laid thereon and to be rotated. A tray motor (not shown) is disposed under the cooking cavity 102 to rotate the tray 110. The tray motor is mechanically connected to the tray 110 via a rotating shaft 104a, and is rotated together with the tray 110. A ring-shaped roller supporting member 108 is disposed on a bottom 104 of the cooking cavity 102. Rollers 108a are mounted on the roller supporting member 108 to be rotatable. The tray 110 is put on the

rollers 108a, and is smoothly rotated together with the rotating shaft 104a on the bottom 104 of the cooking cavity 102 without a tilt or movement with an aid of operations of the roller supporting member 108 and the rollers 108a. A first end 120 of a lever (see FIG. 5) to transmit pressure to a weight sensor (see FIG. 2) is protruded through a track along which the rollers 108a move on the bottom 104 of the cooking cavity 102.

[0013] FIG. 2 is a block diagram to show a control system of the microwave oven 100 of FIG. 1 according to an aspect of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 2, a control unit 202 that controls an overall operation of the microwave oven 100 is connected at input terminals thereof to an input unit 204 and a weight sensor 206. The input unit 204 is provided with a cooking mode setting button (not shown) and numeral buttons (not shown) to allow a user to input cooking conditions. The control unit 202 is connected at output terminals thereof to a magnetron driving unit 208, a fan driving unit 212, a tray motor driving unit 216, and a display driving unit 220. The magnetron driving unit 208 drives a magnetron 210 to generate electromagnetic waves. The fan driving unit 212 drives a cooling fan 214 to cool various kinds of electric elements provided to a machine room (not shown). The tray motor driving unit 216 drives a tray motor 218 to rotate the tray 110 in the cooking cavity 102. The display driving unit 220 drives a display unit 222 to display help information required for cooking, cooking information, or currently set values.

[0014] FIG. 3 is a perspective view to show a mounting structure of a weight measuring device provided to the microwave oven 100 of FIG. 1, according to an aspect of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 3, the weight sensor (not shown) accommodated in a sensor housing 304 is pushed onto an outer bottom surface 104b of the cooking cavity 102, that is, an outer surface of the bottom 104 of the cooking cavity 102, via a lever 306. The sensor housing 304 includes a lever fastening unit 304a. The lever fastening unit 304a is fastened by a fastening member 310 to allow rotation of the lever 306. A bracket 302 is fitted onto sides of the sensor housing 304 through an opening formed in a side of the bracket 302, and fastened by fastening members 308 to secure the sensor housing 304 to the outer bottom surface 104b of the cooking cavity. The bracket 302 is also attached to the outer bottom surface 104b of the cooking cavity 102 by welding, bonding, or other suitable securing technique.

[0015] FIG. 4 is an exploded perspective view to show the weight measuring device provided to the microwave oven, shown in FIG. 3, according to an aspect of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 4, on the outer bottom surface 104b of the cooking cavity 102, two positioning

elements 416 are formed to indicate a mounting position of the sensor housing 304, and a lever passing hole 414 is formed to allow protrusion of the end 120 of the lever 306 into an inside of the cooking cavity 102. The lever passing hole 414 is formed on the outer bottom surface 104b of the cooking cavity 102 on the track of the rollers 108a. The positioning elements 416 are used to determine accurate relative positions of the lever passing hole 414 and the sensor housing 304. The relative positions refer to positions, which allow a first end 120 of the lever 306 to be passed through the lever passing hole 414, and a second end 420 of the lever 306 to be inserted into the sensor housing 304 when the sensor housing 304 is disposed to correspond to positions of the positioning elements 416 and the lever 306 is connected to the sensor housing 304. The positioning elements 416 constitute a pair. Accordingly, because the positions of the positioning elements 416 and a position of the lever passing hole 414 form a triangle, accurate positions and directions of the sensor housing 304 and the lever 306 are established. As described above, the positioning elements 416 may be formed by punching holes in the bottom 104 of the cooking cavity 102 or by forming grooves on the outer bottom surface 104b of the cooking cavity 102.

[0016] The positioning elements 416 that determine the mounting position of the sensor housing 304 are spaced from the lever passing hole 414 by a predetermined distance. Since the sensor housing 304 and the lever passing hole 414 are spaced from each other, the weight sensor accommodated in the sensor housing 304 is protected from contamination even when moisture or the dregs separated from food in the cooking cavity 102 during cooking falls through the lever passing hole 414 to a space under the cooking cavity 102.

[0017] The sensor housing 304 is used to accommodate the weight sensor therein. An opening is formed on an upper portion of the sensor housing 304 to accommodate the weight sensor in the sensor housing 304 through the opening. The weight sensor 502, accommodated through the opening, is electrically connected to a separate control unit (not shown) to allow exchange of communication between the weight sensor 502 and the control unit. The sensor housing 304 is disposed on the outer bottom surface 104b of the cooking cavity 102 with the upper portion of the sensor housing 304 having the opening being brought into contact with the outer bottom surface 104b of the cooking cavity 102. A lever receiving hole 418 is formed on a portion of the sensor housing 304 opposite to the opening formed to accommodate the weight sensor 502. The second end 420 of the lever 306 is inserted into the lever receiving hole 418 and brought into contact with the weight sensor 502 accommodated in the sensor housing 304. Two wing portions 410 are positioned at both sides of the sensor housing 304, respectively.

Two protrusions (not shown), to be inserted into the positioning elements 416, are formed on the wing portions 410 that are brought into contact with the outer bottom surface 104b of the cooking cavity 102, respectively. Two fastening grooves 402 are formed on surfaces of the wing portions 410 opposite to surfaces of the wing portions 410 brought into contact with the outer bottom surface 104b of the cooking cavity 102, to allow portions of the fastening members 308 to be inserted therein. Spacing between the protrusions is the same as that of the spacing between the positioning elements 416 that are formed on the outer bottom surface 104b of the cooking cavity 102.

[0018] The lever fastening unit 304a is integrated with the sensor housing 304. The lever 306 is fastened to the lever fastening unit 304a to be rotated by aligning fastening holes 406 of the lever fastening unit 304a with a fastening hole 408 of the lever 306 and then inserting the fastening member 310 into the fastening holes 406 and 408. As a result, a portion of the lever fastening unit 304a into which the fastening member 310 is inserted acts as a fulcrum of the lever 306.

[0019] The lever 306 is shaped similar to a rod. The first end 120 of the lever 306 is inserted through the lever passing hole 414 on the outer bottom surface 104b of the cooking cavity 102, and then protruded to the inside of the cooking cavity 102. The first end 120 of the lever 306 protruded to the inside of the cooking cavity 102 is pushed by the rollers 108a in the cooking cavity 102 so that a lever action occurs through the lever 306. The first end 120 of the lever 306 functions as a point of application of force, that is, a point where force is applied.

[0020] The second end 420 of the lever 306 functions as a point of application of the lever action that is performed when the first end 120 of the lever 306 is pushed upon by the rollers 108a, that is, a point to where the force is transmitted. The second end 420 of the lever 306 pushes the weight sensor accommodated in the sensor housing 304 through the lever action.

[0021] The bracket 302 is used to secure the sensor housing 304 to the outer bottom surface 104a of the cooking cavity 102, and is provided with a space formed by openings in one side portion and an upper portion of the bracket 302 so that the wing portions 410 of the sensor housing 304 are inserted thereinto and, therefore, brought into contact with the outer bottom surface 104b of the cooking cavity 102. Additionally, when the sensor housing 304 is secured by the bracket 302, the opening is formed on a lower portion of the bracket 302 so that the lever receiving hole 418 of the lever housing 304 and the lever fastening unit 304a are exposed below

the bracket 302. That is, the bracket 302 has a “U” shape when viewed from below. Two fastening holes 404 are formed on a lower portion of the bracket 302. The fastening members 308 are inserted into the fastening holes 404 and push the fastening grooves 402 of the sensor housing 304 inserted through the side opening of the bracket 302.

[0022] A method of mounting the weight measuring device of the cooking apparatus according to an aspect of the present invention is described below. The weight sensor is accommodated in the sensor housing 304. The protrusions formed on the wing portions 410 of the sensor housing 304 are inserted to correspond to the positioning elements 416 of the outer bottom surface 104b of the cooking cavity 102 to allow the mounting position of the sensor housing 304 to be accurately determined. Thereafter, the bracket 302 is secured onto the sides of the sensor housing 304, and then the bracket 302 and the sensor housing 304 are fastened to each other by the fastening members 308. When the positions of the sensor housing 304 and the bracket 302 are determined, the bracket 302 is secured to a portion of the outer bottom surface 104b of the cooking cavity 102 by welding or bonding. If the positioning elements 416 formed on the outer bottom surface 104b of the cooking cavity 102 are shaped like through holes other than the grooves, the protrusions formed on the wing portions 410 of the sensor housing 304 are formed to have sizes so that the through holes are completely closed to prevent microwaves from leaking out of the microwave oven.

[0023] FIG. 5 is a side sectional view of the weight measuring device of the microwave oven shown in FIG. 3, according to an aspect of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 5, when the first end 120 of the lever 306 is pushed by the rollers 108a in the cooking cavity 102, the second end 420 of the lever 306 pushes the weight sensor 502 accommodated in the sensor housing 304 through the lever action. The control unit 202 shown in FIG. 2 detects an amount of pressure exerted on the weight sensor 502 by the lever 306, and determines a weight of an object laid on the tray 110.

[0024] FIG. 6 is another side sectional view of the weight measuring device of the microwave oven shown in FIG. 3, according to another aspect of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 6, the protrusions 602 formed on the wing portions 410 of the sensor housing 304 are inserted into the positioning elements 416 having through hole shapes that are formed on the outer bottom surface 104b of the cooking cavity 102, and, thereby, the accurate mounting position of the sensor housing 304 is determined.

[0025] As is apparent from the above description, an aspect of the present invention provides a cooking apparatus, in which the mounting structure of the weight sensor to accurately and automatically measure a weight of food is improved, thereby preventing the weight sensor from being contaminated by the food.

[0026] Although a few embodiments of the present invention have been shown and described, it would be appreciated by those skilled in the art that changes may be made in these embodiments without departing from the principles and spirit of the invention, the scope of which is defined in the claims and their equivalents.